

Turk Army Closing In on Dardanelles

British Rush Up Troops as Kemalists Boast That Angora Will Force Peace at Point of the Bayonet. Allies Order All Jubilation to End. Constantinople Rioters Cheer Mustafa Kemal as Chief; Ignore Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Allied headquarters have informed the Turkish Chief of Police that demonstrations over the Turkish victory over the Greeks, which have been tolerated thus far, must cease to-day. All Turkish flags have been lowered by order of the chief commander of the Allied forces, and strict measures will be applied to those disturbing public order.

The Allied generals, in consultation with the Allied High Commissioners, decided to-day that the French, British and Italian flags should be flown in the neutral zones of Imdid and the Dardanelles. Any attack by irregulars or regulars against these zones will be regarded as an act of defiance by the Allies.

The High Commissioners informed Hamid Bey, the Nationalist representative, to this effect, and he will call it to the attention of the Angora government.

Turkish Press Defiant. Demonstrations continued all through the night, thousands of Turks carrying banners and chanting hymns. Mobs attacked the Greek military mission and the Armenian Legation, all the windows being shattered. Turks armed with hammers did great damage to the Greek and Armenian shops. The American residents suffered no damage whatever. Toward morning the excitement subsided.

Large Turkish forces are marching on the Dardanelles. The British garrison has been increased by a division, and Tchanak-Kaleesi, at the narrowest part of the Dardanelles, has been reinforced. The Turkish papers openly state that the Angora government will dictate peace to the Allies at the point of the bayonet.

Thence Acclaim Kemal. The Sultan has subscribed \$40,000 to the Red Crescent for the benefit of the wounded Nationalist soldiers. Big demonstrations in front of the Yildiz Palace were dispersed by mounted police. The crowds acclaimed Mustafa Kemal in the words of the Turkish commander in chief. "This title is held only by the Sultan."

In view of the fact that Mustafa Kemal was promoted to the chief command by the Assembly, which is not recognized by the Sultan or the Stamboul government, the demonstrations at the palace indicate how hostile the Turkish nation is to its government.

Crowds attacked the printing office of the opposition paper, "Pevan Sahab," and wrecked the building and machinery, then went to the villa of Damad Ferit Pasha, the Angora Grand Vizier, whose Cabinet accepted the Treaty of Sevres, and smashed all the windows.

Allies Ready for Force. The Commissioners' communication to Hamid Bey was made verbally this afternoon. Any encroachments on the neutrality of the Straits of Constantinople on the part of the Kemalists and the injury of peaceful citizens, he reminded the people that it is their duty to behave peacefully; processions must, therefore, cease, and that the inhabitants will avoid the streets after nightfall and resume their normal life.

Failure to observe this will result in restrictions under martial law, which, according to the mandating general, would be distasteful to all and discreditable to the city.

Occupation Orderly. SMYRNA, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The entry of the victorious Turkish army into Smyrna was a triumph for the city.

Calls Sunday Cycle Races No Worse Than Baseball. Magistrate Sweetser Terms Arrest of Officials Absurd; Sets Lowest Possible Bail.

Asserting the case against the five bicycle race officials and participants arrested Sunday at the Velodrome charged with violating the Sabbath law was heard, Magistrate Sweetser in Washington Heights court yesterday held the men in a minimum bail of \$50 for Special Sessions. The bail, he said, was as low as he could make it under the law. John Chapman, of the Prince George Hotel, manager and promoter, who was one of the five arrested, and expected to go ahead with his races Sunday.

A. N. Gitterman, 12 East Forty-fourth Street, a real estate operator, presented to the court a petition signed by forty-four residents of the Marble Hill section asking that bicycle races and similar exhibitions at the Velodrome on Sundays be stopped.

150-Year-Old Ferry Supplanted by Bridge

The historic old chain ferry across Rondout Creek between Kingston and Slighsburg, N. Y., has been abandoned after a service of 150 years. It was learned yesterday. The opening of the Rondout suspension bridge last year took most of the traffic away from the old ferry line.

During the Revolutionary War soldiers used an old ferryboat there and hauled themselves and their supply and munitions wagons across the creek by pulling the wire. Until the bridge was built the ferry did a big business hauling automobiles and pedestrians.

News Summary

DOMESTIC
Partial settlement of railroad shopmen strike may come to-day from union meeting at Chicago.

Ten-day extension of injunction against striking shopmen ordered by Federal court at Chicago pending argument of government's case. Pleas to dismiss writ is denied.

Senator Hale re-elected from Maine by 20,000 majority.

Senator France believed renominated over John W. Garrett, in Maryland primary. Seven other primaries to be held to-day, chief of which are in Massachusetts and Michigan.

Resumption of anthracite mining delayed by serious shortage of labor and bad condition of the mines.

FOREIGN
Turks riot in Constantinople, attack Greek and Rumanian property. Allied military authorities threaten martial law. Allies' Premiers may be called upon to settle Near East tangle.

De Valera reiterates his opposition to Irish treaty, insists Griffith was deceived into signing.

Belgium expected to put Germany's refusal to meet obligations up to Reparations Commission.

LOCAL
Four big Eastern railroads declare freight embargo to move anthracite; Pennsylvania clerks again threaten strike.

Scores rescued in smoky fire in Brooklyn tenement.

Dealers would swear customers who seek to buy coal.

Supervisors face prosecution for retaining pushcart market fees.

Head of Board of Education would hasten promotion of bright children to clear overcrowded schools.

Survivors deprecate Kipling attack; United States saved Britain, says Spender.

Allege bootmaker arrested as wood alcohol dealer reach fifteen.

Police heads gather for national conference; many here from abroad.

Glynns names Jesse S. Phillips head of Republican speakers' bureau.

Majestic due to-day with 835 in cabin, largest westbound list since war.

Edison tells of New York's first electric illumination at dinner marking its fortieth anniversary.

WASHINGTON
Mrs. Harding improving steadily, although condition remains grave.

Agreement on bonus bill reached by House and Senate conferees. Hope that Harding will not veto is revived. House expected to vote on bill Thursday.

Impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty asked by Representative Keller, of Minnesota.

SPORTS
Giants increase lead with two victories over Braves, each by score of 7 to 6.

Mrs. Harding Shows Great Improvement

Condition So Much Relieved That Operation May Not Be Necessary, Is View of Physicians

President Watches With Laddie Boy

Dr. Mayo, Consulting Surgeon, Says He May Go Home at Any Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Tension at the White House over the illness of Mrs. Harding was relieved somewhat to-day by encouraging reports from her bedside. The five physicians in attendance during the night agreed that her condition had improved and it was indicated that, barring fresh complications, an operation might not be necessary.

It was made plain, however, that the crisis had not been passed and that the patient's condition was still critical.

The official bulletin issued by the attending physicians at 10 o'clock to-night said that the president and Mrs. Harding had a "most comfortable" night. While her temperature remained at 100, Mrs. Harding's pulse had decreased to 90 and her respiration to 28, the night bulletin showed. Surgical procedure, it was stated, had been "further deferred awaiting localization of infection."

Many Favorable Signs. The patient's temperature showed an increase of one degree since morning, but the physicians have forecast that slight increases would be met as the treatment goes on. On the other hand, the pulse shows a decrease of six points since morning, and of twenty points since last night, and her respiration of two points since morning, being nearly normal.

Mrs. Harding's condition at 7:30 p. m.: Temperature, 100; pulse, 90; respiration, 28. Laboratory observations show increased elimination and improvement in the patient's condition. General appearance indicates improvement of complications. Surgical procedure further deferred awaiting localization of infection. Patient has had most comfortable night since morning. While all indications show favorable progress, prognosis is still guarded.

The bulletin issued this morning said: "Mrs. Harding's condition at 9:30 a. m.: Temperature, 99.4; pulse, 96; respiration, 30."

"Night less restless. Elimination increased. Complications subsiding. General appearance indicates improvement. Operative procedure deferred."

Previous to issuance of the morning bulletin visitors who called at the White House reported that Mrs. Harding had rested well during the night and that her condition was believed to have improved. During the day she continued to gain ground. The steady improvement in her condition was noted by the attending medical staff.

Discussing the case with newspaper men late in the afternoon, Dr. C. E. Sawyer, medical director of the White House, declared that the increased elimination of wastes through the kidneys, noted in the morning bulletin, had given the attending physicians a sense of relief they had not felt heretofore.

Operation Still Doubtful
Mrs. Harding, according to Dr. Sawyer, had a lower temperature during the day, was less restless and had been able to take nourishment. He declined to state whether the operation was determined not to perform an operation in the event there was no setback in the patient's condition, but did say the attending medical staff was unwilling to "add any possible complications which might result from an operation if we can avoid it."

Dr. Charles Mayo, Rochester, Minn., specialist, who was called into consultation particularly on the surgical phases of the case, made no comment on the operation, but stated that the operation that he hoped to be able to start for home "any time now." He indicated, however, that he would remain at the White House to-morrow, and later if it was deemed advisable.

Dr. John Finney, of Baltimore, who has participated in the consultations, was not at the White House to-day. It was regarded as a favorable sign that the attending medical staff did not consider it necessary to be at Mrs. Harding's bedside.

During a brief talk with newspaper men, Dr. George H. Harding, of Columbus, Ohio, brother of the President, declared Mrs. Harding not only was able to take nourishment, but for the first time since her illness reached the critical stage she had asked for food.

Captain Alfred Hofer, commander of the Kinfauns Castle, said the loss of life possibly would reach eighty. Others on board estimated the dead at 150.

Captain Hofer, commander of the Kinfauns Castle, said the first two boats launched over the side of the ship capsized and that possibly fifty of the occupants were drowned. Almost all of them were Spaniards of the working class, who were on their way to Cuba.

Captain Hofer ascribes the loss of the Hammonia, which was bound for Guayaquil, Ecuador, chiefly to shipping water during the violent gale into which the vessel ran when about seventy-five or eighty miles off Vigo. The water gained steadily for twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the fact that powerful pumps were working discharging thousands of tons of water hourly.

Finally the ship began to list, and sank her plunge to the bottom at 8:25 o'clock Saturday evening. Just before the steamship sank the captain and nineteen men of the crew who had remained aboard put out from her in a boat. The boat had not gone more than 100 feet from the vessel when the Hammonia sank by the stern, sending up a wave 100 feet into the air.

Captain Hofer said that when the Kinfauns Castle reached within a few hundred yards of the Hammonia she launched two boats. The sea was covered with rafts and overturned lifeboats and also the bodies of drowned women and children. The saving of the passengers and crew still alive occupied three hours.

It was a terrible experience, Captain Hofer said, which was bound for Guayaquil, Ecuador, chiefly to shipping water during the violent gale into which the vessel ran when about seventy-five or eighty miles off Vigo. The water gained steadily for twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the fact that powerful pumps were working discharging thousands of tons of water hourly.

Knighthood for £5,000 British Minister's Offer

From The Tribune's European Bureau. Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—That a member of the British Cabinet offered a Dublin physician a knighthood in exchange for £5,000 is charged in a signed statement which "The Morning Post" prints to-day.

Dr. James S. Ashe, a well known practitioner, declares in the statement that he was summoned to London by a Cabinet minister, who informed him at the House of Commons that he had been recommended for a knighthood, but would be required to pay the sum named to a party fund.

Dr. Ashe refuses to divulge the name of the minister, but says that he is prepared to swear to an affidavit or give evidence before the honors' commission.

Conferees in Agreement on Bonus Measure

Senate and House Land Reclamation Plans Are Wiped Out and Debt Interest Move Dropped

Action to Come at Once

Smoot and Garner Refuse to Sign the Bill; Veto Still Is Expected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Agreement on the soldiers' bonus bill was reached by House and Senate conferees to-day. Four changes were made in the measure as it passed the Senate. It will be reported to the House to-morrow or Wednesday, Representative Fordney announced, but it will not be voted on there until the tariff bill has been disposed of, probably Thursday.

The conferees eliminated the McNary reclamation plan and the reclamation plan of the House bill. They also struck out the Simmons amendment to the Senate bill providing for meeting the bonus expense from interest on the foreign debt. A compromise was arrived at on the question of when payments on the benefits of the bill could be made. Under the House bill these applications had to be made in six months. The Senate bill had no time limit. The conferees fixed the time limit at January 1, 1923, thus allowing approximately five years in which a veteran can apply for a bonus.

Graduated Payment Plan
Under the farm or home aid option the Senate bill had a graduated plan of payments, the House bill provided for payment of the adjusted service credit, increased by 25 per cent. The House provision was accepted.

Senator Smoot refused to sign the conference report. Representative Garner, of Texas, one of the House conferees, did not sign. Representative Collier, of Mississippi, was not at the meeting.

Little debate over the measure is expected in the House, but considerable discussion is expected in the Senate. The striking out of the reclamation provisions will undoubtedly bring protest from Far Western members at both ends of the Capitol.

Whether the President will sign or veto the bill continues to be mooted. In spite of the talk among some of the close advisers of the President that he will veto it, others equally close to him assert he has not made up his mind.

At the meeting of the conferees this afternoon, according to some of the Democrats who attended, it was intimated the President wanted the reclamation provisions and the foreign debt provisions stricken out of the bill and was opposed to both of them. This raised a question, which was not definitely answered, as to whether there was any prospect that the President would sign the bill. It tended to add to the feeling of uncertainty which prevails regarding a veto.

No Chance for Pocket Veto
It was said that the Senate and House would remain in session until the President has either signed the bill or vetoed it. In other words, no chances of a pocket veto after adjournment.

Senator Simmons, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, one of the conferees, in Columbus, Ohio, brother of the President, declared Mrs. Harding not only was able to take nourishment, but for the first time since her illness reached the critical stage she had asked for food.

Captain Alfred Hofer, commander of the Kinfauns Castle, said the loss of life possibly would reach eighty. Others on board estimated the dead at 150.

Captain Hofer, commander of the Kinfauns Castle, said the first two boats launched over the side of the ship capsized and that possibly fifty of the occupants were drowned. Almost all of them were Spaniards of the working class, who were on their way to Cuba.

Captain Hofer ascribes the loss of the Hammonia, which was bound for Guayaquil, Ecuador, chiefly to shipping water during the violent gale into which the vessel ran when about seventy-five or eighty miles off Vigo. The water gained steadily for twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the fact that powerful pumps were working discharging thousands of tons of water hourly.

Finally the ship began to list, and sank her plunge to the bottom at 8:25 o'clock Saturday evening. Just before the steamship sank the captain and nineteen men of the crew who had remained aboard put out from her in a boat. The boat had not gone more than 100 feet from the vessel when the Hammonia sank by the stern, sending up a wave 100 feet into the air.

Captain Hofer said that when the Kinfauns Castle reached within a few hundred yards of the Hammonia she launched two boats. The sea was covered with rafts and overturned lifeboats and also the bodies of drowned women and children. The saving of the passengers and crew still alive occupied three hours.

It was a terrible experience, Captain Hofer said, which was bound for Guayaquil, Ecuador, chiefly to shipping water during the violent gale into which the vessel ran when about seventy-five or eighty miles off Vigo. The water gained steadily for twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the fact that powerful pumps were working discharging thousands of tons of water hourly.

Finally the ship began to list, and sank her plunge to the bottom at 8:25 o'clock Saturday evening. Just before the steamship sank the captain and nineteen men of the crew who had remained aboard put out from her in a boat. The boat had not gone more than 100 feet from the vessel when the Hammonia sank by the stern, sending up a wave 100 feet into the air.

Captain Hofer said that when the Kinfauns Castle reached within a few hundred yards of the Hammonia she launched two boats. The sea was covered with rafts and overturned lifeboats and also the bodies of drowned women and children. The saving of the passengers and crew still alive occupied three hours.

It was a terrible experience, Captain Hofer said, which was bound for Guayaquil, Ecuador, chiefly to shipping water during the violent gale into which the vessel ran when about seventy-five or eighty miles off Vigo. The water gained steadily for twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the fact that powerful pumps were working discharging thousands of tons of water hourly.

Finally the ship began to list, and sank her plunge to the bottom at 8:25 o'clock Saturday evening. Just before the steamship sank the captain and nineteen men of the crew who had remained aboard put out from her in a boat. The boat had not gone more than 100 feet from the vessel when the Hammonia sank by the stern, sending up a wave 100 feet into the air.

Captain Hofer said that when the Kinfauns Castle reached within a few hundred yards of the Hammonia she launched two boats. The sea was covered with rafts and overturned lifeboats and also the bodies of drowned women and children. The saving of the passengers and crew still alive occupied three hours.

Senator Hale Re-elected by Maine Voters

Republican Wins by 20,000 Votes, With Gain Expected; Baxter Made Governor by Same Total

Four Republican Congressmen Named

France Apparently Is Victor Over Garrett in Primary in Maryland

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—Senator Frederick Hale, Republican, was re-elected to Congress to-day by approximately 20,000 votes over Oakley C. Curtis, Democrat, on the face of returns to-night. It was indicated that the majority might be increased to 30,000 votes.

Perceval P. Baxter, Republican, was elected Governor by about the same margin over William P. Pattangall, Democrat.

The balloting to-day was far lighter than in the campaign two years ago. The Republican vote was nearly 25,000 below the 1920 figure, and the Democratic vote was about 5,000 below the previous figure.

Senator Hale led Mr. Curtis in 484 precincts out of 635 in the state by nearly 19,000 votes. The returns, which represented 426 cities and towns out of 520, gave Hale 68,260; Curtis, 47,627.

The vote in the gubernatorial contest from the same precincts stood: Baxter, 68,173; Pattangall, 49,268.

Four Congressmen Named
It is evident that the four Republican candidates for Congress—Carroll L. Beeby, of Portland, in the 1st District; Wallace H. White, of Lewiston, in the 2d District; John E. Nelson, of Augusta, in the 3d District; and H. C. Hersey, of Houlton, in the 4th District—are re-elected by comfortable margins.

The Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican, and State Auditor Elbert D. Hayford, Republican, of Farmington, evidently is chosen over his Democratic opponent, Frank R. Maden, of Skowhegan.

It was expected that the final count will show a total vote of 200,000, or nearly the number polled two years ago in a Presidential year. As a rule the vote is not large in an "off year" as in a Presidential year, but thousands of women registered for this election who did not vote in the election of two years ago. For the first time the names of women appeared on the ballot, one woman being a candidate for the state Senate from Cumberland County, six women being candidates for the House of Representatives, and twelve women being candidates for county offices.

State Issues Prominent
The campaign was waged largely on state issues, although United States Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, at the time of the election, in an "off year" as in a Presidential year, but thousands of women registered for this election who did not vote in the election of two years ago. For the first time the names of women appeared on the ballot, one woman being a candidate for the state Senate from Cumberland County, six women being candidates for the House of Representatives, and twelve women being candidates for county offices.

Picturequeness was added to the campaign by the candidacy of former Attorney General Pattangall, of this state, for Republican nomination for Senator by a safe majority, having carried Baltimore City by about 5,000 votes. Dr. David J. Lewis, of Baltimore City, was the Democratic candidate.

William C. Bruce, organization candidate, is assured of the Democratic nomination for Senator over William L. Norris, Democrat.

Senator France defeated Mr. Garrett in each of the city legislative districts and will have twenty-eight delegates to the House of Representatives. Mr. Garrett in twenty-four of the twenty-eight wards of the city.

Rivaling in interest and importance the two Senatorial fights was the demonstration of power of the "wets" in Baltimore City. Norris, "extreme wet," and without substantial organized support, ran within 2,400 votes of Bruce, "moderate wet," and defeated Garrett, "extreme wet," more than two to one in the city.

Both Republican candidates, being very wealthy men, contributed heavily to campaign funds. It is said there has seldom, if ever, been as much money spent before in a Senatorial primary. Most of the candidates for Representatives in the House also declared for light wines and beer.

In the 1st, or eastern shore district, T. Alan Goldsborough has apparently won the election over Alexander M. Sisk and Albert W. Sisk for the Democratic nomination.

Millard F. Tydings has a similar lead over George D. Iverson Jr. and Frank H. Z. Zuck for the 2d district Democratic nomination. In the 4th district Linthicum, Democrat, had no opposition.

In the 5th district the Democratic race is being won by Alexander M. Sisk over Dorsey V. Dunlap, J. W. Klemm, F. E. Mattingly and Clarence Roberts running about evenly. In the 6th, Frank Sisk has the start on A. J. Cummings for the Democratic nomination.

The sitting Republican members of Congress, respectively, Albert A. Blakely, in the 2d; John Philip Hill, in the 3d; Sidney E. Mudd, in the 4th, and Frederick N. Zihlman, in the 5th, are unopposed.

The women turned out strong in the suburban sections and most of those in the up-town wards voted for Garret or Bruce. Downtown the vote was split between the two parties.

Broker Taken to Asylum
Charles Counselman, fifty-two years old, a prominent Chicago broker, was taken to Bellevue Hospital for observation after he had become violent at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was removed last night from the Bloomingdale Asylum, White Plains.

Rail Truce Due To-day; Embargo Put on Freight; Injunction Is Extended

U. S. Wins 10 Day Continuation Of Order Against Shopmen

Union Leaders Indicate Acceptance of Willard Plan on 52 Roads as a Step Toward Peace

Tracks Cleared to Rush Coal Output

Court Rejected Workers' Plea to Dismiss Writ as Unconstitutional

Developments in the railroad strike situation yesterday were: Shop union leaders meeting in Chicago to consider ending their walk-out on fifty-two railroads indicated that they might agree to-day to this partial settlement in accordance with the wishes of B. M. Jewell, director of the strike. Opponents of an agreement insisted that partial peace would mean the defeat of the strikers and would constitute a step toward a nation-wide return to work.

Three anthracite carrying railroads declared an embargo on all through freight to New York except foodstuffs, in order to be able to handle hard coal shipments. These roads were the Erie, Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley. The New York Central also declared an embargo to prevent overloading of its facilities with surplus from other roads.

Extension of the Federal injunction against the shopmen for another ten days was ordered by Judge James H. Wilkerson at Chicago, pending completion of the government's argument to make the restraining order permanent. The court rejected the plea of union counsel to dismiss the injunction. Clerks and freight handlers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, numbering thirty-two thousand, threatened to call a strike.

Shop Strike on 52 Roads Is Likely to End To-day
Opponents of Willard Proposal Contend Acceptance Would Imperil Union Solidarity

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Settlement of the railroad shopmen's strike of fifty-two railroads may come to-morrow, it was indicated here to-day, after the first meeting of the union policy committee to-day. An agreement to end the walk-out along the line of the plan agreed to by B. M. Jewell, director of the strike, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, was expected to-day, and this fact is reported to have inspired the unexpected and bitter opposition to the plan expressed at the committee meeting.

Opponents of the plan, which calls for separate peace with each of the roads affected, with committees of five adjudicating differences instead of a national agreement as first demanded by Jewell, say it would be tantamount to defeat.

"Acceptance of this plan," said one spokesman for the strikers, "would admit defeat of the unions and would weaken our entire organization, especially as it penalizes the strike breakers to remain in the shops."

Strike leaders continue to demand that all strikers be taken back, regardless of the date of their strike. They say that they will not accept a plan that they be given the same seniority rights as the strikers who went on strike. The rail executives are just as positive in their refusal to take back any man guilty of violence, and they will not restore seniority rights, or throw out the men now in the shops.

Jewell Has Difficult Task
The greatest difficulty Mr. Jewell has to face, according to members of his policy committee, is the fact that the Willard plan applies to not more than a third of the total mileage of the country. This leaves a large majority of the membership of the shopmen's union would be benefited by the separate agreements provided for in the Willard plan, Mr. Jewell must get the vote of the men representing the other two-thirds before he can conclude his negotiations. Notwithstanding this handicap, his friends are confident his leadership and diplomacy will triumph.

Opponents of the plan say acceptance of the Willard scheme would leave a majority of the strikers "out in the cold," to battle for themselves as best they can.

Mr. Jewell and those of his friends who are now in favor of taking the matter into their own hands, say that they must do so quickly, as the strikers are returning to the shops in large numbers. Twenty-one strikers in a body reported back to work in the Chicago & Alton shops at Bloomington, Ill., to-day, and fifty-five strikers on the same road returned to work at Slater, Mo. These two cities were hot beds of trouble in the early stages of the strike. Troops being stationed at Bloomington after the strikers returned. More than 1,000 men are now enrolled at the shops in Bloomington and Slater, and the strike is over as far as they are concerned. The railroad have gone to other points, as there were no places for them.

May Govern Canadian Action
R. J. Tallon, of the Canadian shopmen, said a call for a strike in the Canadian shops hinged largely upon the action of the shopmen here. Plans have been made for a strike in

Court denied their motion that the government's petition be dismissed. "I am not prepared at this time to decide that the bill fails to set up any grounds for relief," Judge Wilkerson said, and ordered Blackburn Esterline, assistant to the Solicitor General, to proceed with the presentation of the government's case.

In the argument over the continuance of the restraining order, however, the Court pointed out the difference between the charges of "unlawful combination" and "lawful combination to do unlawful acts" and indicated that if the defense can show only the latter is charged in the bill some modification of the present order might be made.

The government read into the record a list of nearly twenty-five murders growing out of the rail strike and literally hundreds of acts of sabotage, assault, dynamiting, whipping, derailment of trains, burning of bridges, rioting, destruction of property and interference with trains in interstate traffic.

The defense protested that the list compiled by the Department of Justice and sworn to by C. J. McGuire, attorney for the department, was improper as evidence, but it was admitted for the time being on the stipulation that the government would produce further facts in its support.

On the same understanding Judge (Continued on next page)

Women Saved 32,000 Clerks On Ladders in Threaten Strike

Tenement Fire On Penna Line

Rescued in Smoke-Filled Building at Eastern End of Brooklyn Bridge by Firemen and Volunteers

6 Weeks' Baby Carried Out

24 Families Trapped in Sleep; Many Overcome by Fumes in Hallways

Smoke from a fire which started in the basement of a five-story tenement house on the corner of High and Liberty streets, Brooklyn, just before midnight swirled up the stairways and filled the halls of the building so fast that a dozen women lost their way in the darkness or fell unconscious on the landings. Many were still asleep when the fumes, eddying in through cracks and under the doors, filled their rooms, driving them in panic-stricken flight before they had time to gather up belongings or even to throw on more than a wrapper. All the women on the top floor were carried out over the fire escapes unconscious, and even on the first floor several were overcome.

Two Alarms Sounded
Two alarms were turned in before the firemen, working under Deputy Chief John O'Hara, got the flames under control. Before the fire was out the smoke was first seen pouring from the basement windows. The blaze gathered headway rapidly, for the cellar and the ground floor are occupied by the Broadway Subway and Home Borough Advertising Company and were filled with posters and car cards which burned like tinder once the fire had started and gave out dense clouds of suffocating yellow smoke, filled with flying bits of charred paper. The heat started a rising draught through the building, and almost before the engines could reach the scene the fumes were as dense on the top story as they were on the lower floors.

The tenement is opposite the Sands Street station at the eastern end of Brooklyn Bridge, where the smoke was first noticed by Robert Severance, a B.